received from the State Government, no Vangram has been notified in the State of Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of reply at (a).

Pollution in Ganga river

†1241. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plans launched by Government from the year 1980 till date to clean the river Ganges;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the number of plans out of them which were discontinued, on account of scarcity of funds and plans still under implementation;

(d) whether the major hurdle in cleaning Ganges is the dirty drains falling in it;

(e) if so, the details of the industrial and other dirty drains in the Ganges between Rishikesh and Prayagraj district-wise;

(f) the steps taken by Government till now, to stop falling of these dirty drains in the Ganges; and

(g) the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase - I the first attempt of the Government of India to undertake pollution abatement works in the river Ganga, was launched in the year 1985 with the objective of treating 882 million litres per day (mld) of sewage and improving its water quality to bathing class standards. This Phase was declared completed in March, 2000 with the creation of sewage treatment capacity of 865 mld. Since GAP Phase - I did not cover the pollution load of Ganga fully, GAP Phase-II which includes plans for its major tributaries namely, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Mahananda, besides Ganga, was

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

approved in stages from 1993 onwards. The above two phases of Ganga Action Plan have continued since their inception with GAP-I having been completed in 2000 and GAP-II is presently under implementation. A total of Rs. 740.11 crore has been released to different States so far for implementation of schemes for the river Ganga under GAP.

(d) to (g) A total of 146 industries are reported to be located along the river Ganga between Rishikesh and Prayagraj. 144 of these are in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) and 2 in Uttarakhand. Of the grossly polluting industries in U.P., 82 industries have installed Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) and are reported to be complying with the standards, 27 industries, though have installed ETPs are not reported to be complying with the prescribed standards and 35 industries are reported to have been closed. The Central Pollution Control Board has issued directions to the State Pollution Control Boards under Section 18 1(b) of Water Act, 1974 for taking appropriate legal action against the defaulting industries. In the State of Uttarakhand, of the 2 Grossly Polluting Industries, one is reported to have installed the ETP and the other is reported to have been closed. As regards the number of drains falling into the river in the towns covered under the Ganga Action Plan and number of identified Gross Polluting Industries which discharge their effluent in the river between Rishikesh and Prayagraj, the same is given in the Statement (*See* below).

As part of the Plan, Interception & Diversions (I&D) works of sewage and installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are taken up to trap and treat the Sewage water. The approved works under the GAP so far envisage to treat approximately 65% of the domestic pollution load of the river. A sewage treatment capacity of 933 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far under GAP for the river Ganga through installation of STPs. The Government has further signed a loan agreement with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) for undertaking the pollution abatement works of the river at Varanasi. Assistance has also been sought from the same agency for similar projects at Allahabad and Kanpur. With the poullution abatement works completed so far under GAP Phase - I & II, the water quality of the river Ganga has shown improvement at Major locations over its pre-GAP quality as per the per Water Quality Monitoring (WQM) undertaken by

independent reputed institutions like Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur and Indian Toxicological Research Centre (ITRC), Lucknow.

Statement

Number of drains falling into the river in the towns covered under the Ganga Action Plan between Rishikesh and Prayagraj

Sl.No.	State	Town	No. of Drains
1	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	20
		Rishikesh	2
		Muni-Ki-Reti	3
		Laxmanjhula & Swargashram	4
2	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	4
		Bulandshahr	10
		Kanpur	22
		Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh	6
		Allahabad	61
		TOTAL:	132

Number of identified Gross Polluting Industries which discharge their effluents in the river between Rishikesh and Prayagraj

Sl.No.	State	District	No. of Grossly Polluted Industries
1	2	3	4
1	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	6
2		Badaun	3
3		Pillibhit	4
4		Raebarelli	1
5		Tikaula (Saharanpur)	1
6		Bijnor	7

1	2	3	4
7		Gajraula (JP Nagar)	5
8		Kanpur	76
9		Farrukhabad	2
10		Unnao	11
11		Hardoi	2
12		Bulandshahr	5
13		Etah	3
14		Aligarh	4
15		Varanasi	2
16		Ghazipur	2
17		Mau	3
18		Chandoli	4
19		Jaunpur	1
20		Sant Ravidas Nagar	1
21		Azamgarh	1
22	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1
23		Rishikesh	1
		TOTAL	146

Development of Gir National Park

†1242. SHRI JAYANTILAL BAROT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by Government for development of the Gir National Park; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no specific scheme for development of Gir National Park. However, under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries" necessary technical and financial assistance are provided to the States for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries including Gir National Park.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.